TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 7. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA, FEBRUARY 16, 1921. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

RAILROAD BOARD REJECTS APPEAL

Wage Board Declines to Abrogate Working Agreements

SURPRISE TO BOTH SIDES

Conspiracy Charged By Unions' Spokesman—Railroads Seek To Establish Autocratic Control, He Declares.

Chicago.—The United States Railroad Labor Board rejected the appeal of the Association of Railway Executives for immediate abrogation of all working agreements and also refused to authorize a cut in wages in railroad laborers.

"It is obvious that the board cannot assume, without evidence of the justness and reasonableness of the agreements, rules and working condition in effect on each railroad as of December 31, 1917, that such agreements, rules and working conditions would constitute just and reasonable rules and working conditions today on the railroads parties to the present dispute," the board announced.

"To make such a decision without evidence and careful consideration would be an abdication of the functions of this board and would frustrate the purposes of the Transportation act.

"The board must also deny the request that the prevailing rate of wages in unskilled labor be applied to railroad laborers."

Employes Charge Conspiracy.

The boards' decision was announced after M. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor, made a statement in which he charged the railroad owners had conspired to wreck union labor in an effort to restore to capital autocratic control of the workers.

Jewell asked the board to postpone further consideration of the appeal of Gen. W. W. Atterbury, representing the roads, for immediate abrogation of national agreements and to proceed to hear the evidence the unions will present to back up the charge of conspiracy.

Jewell charged that Atterbury's appeal for abrogation of rules and a request for permission to cut wages of railroad laborers were timed with a view of stampeding the board into taking a position on the matter.

The appeal, according to Jewell, which was made just when the entire case of the management had been presented to the board, was designed also to:

Convince the public that high freight rates, fundamentally due to past financial irregularities and inefficiencies of railroad management should be attributed to present organizations of railroad employes.

Obtain from the board a recognition of the railroad management's contention that Government war policies had led to a decrease in the efficiency of employes in order to use this later to wring from the railroad administration full payment of the exorbitant claims which the railroads are making.

Sound a note of warning to railroad employes, carrying with it a threat that unless they came meekly begging for local adjustment of conditions, immediate layoffs would follow, coupled with pressure for a reduction in all wage rates.

SALES NETTED 56 PER CENT.

$1,175,000,000 Realized By Government, Committee Told.

Washington.—Sales of War Department surplus of "everything from needles to the old hickory plant" near Nashville, Tenn., have yielded a return of 56 per cent. of cost, E. C. Morse, former sales director, told the House investigating committee. He placed the value of the property sold at $1,175,000,000, not including material valued at $150,000,000 transferred to other departments, and added that remaining surplus stocks probably aggregated another $1,000,000,000 in value.

MAY FAVOR AMERICANS.

Hansa League Threatens To Boycott French And British.

Berlin.—The Hansa League, the largest association in Germany representing economic interests, trade and industry, announces that a number of its members are urging boycott of the French and English in favor of goods from America and neutrals. If Great Britain continues to support France in this direction, the league will examine into the suggestion and adopt the measures it thinks advisable.

LOUISIANA LYNCHERS ESCAPE.

Grand Jury Can't Get Evidence To Indict Anyone.

Plaquemine, La.—The grand jury called in special session at the instance of Governor Parker to investigate the recent lynching of George Werner, a negro, reported to the District Court that it had been unable to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant an indictment.

DROPS BOUCHER FROM NAVY.

Washington.—President Wilson approved the dismissal from the Navy of Lieutenant Commander Creed H. Boucher, of San Francisco, formerly assistant to the Naval Governor of Samoa.

Boucher was charged with a variety of offenses, among which were intoxication on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer, disrespect to his superior officers and falsehood.

ENORMOUS COST OF U. S. RAT POPULATION.

Washington.—It keeps 200,000 men working full time to support the nation's rat population. That assertion is made by the Biological Survey Bureau in figures issued showing that there are as many "common brown rats as humans" in the United States and each of the 100,000,000 or more destroys $2 worth of foodstuffs a year.

They also maintain an efficient transportation system for "black death" and other plague germs, the bureau adds, in urging a starve and slay campaign to check "a real hazard against American lives and property."

FOR NAVY EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY POWER

Borah Resolution For Suspension of Building Unwise

STANDS BY CAPITAL SHIPS

Cannot Reduce Armaments—We Must Not Place America's Citizens And Commerce At Mercy Of Other Nations.

Washington.—An American Navy "at least equal to that of any other power" is advocated in a report of the Senate Naval Committee filed in the Senate.

The committee, replying to the Borah resolution, said: "It is not practical and is not a sound policy to suspend naval construction for a period of six months nor at all." It urged completion of the great 1916 naval program, except that two huge naval aircraft carriers be built in place of 12 destroyers and six submarines which have been authorized, but not yet contracted for.

Capital ships remain the principal units of sea power, the committee said, adding that submarines and aircraft were as yet only auxiliary forces.

The committee report, to which Senator King, Democrat, Utah, plans to file a minority report tomorrow, expressed a desire that an agreement for limitation of naval armament might be reached among the nations, but said that until some such arrangement were made the United States should continue its building program.

"In view of the importance of sea power to the United States," the committee informed the Senate, "and the fact that without it we would be at the mercy of other nations, it is the opinion of your committee that this country should maintain a navy at least equal to that of any other power. The lessons of history teach us with indisputable truth that we cannot afford to depend for the maintenance of our rights and the defense of the lives and commerce of our citizens upon the mercy, generosity or good will of other powers with rival or conflicting interests and ambitions."

"It is the opinion of this committee," the report continued, "that the United States should have under its control a sufficient force to protect and preserve both its material possessions, the policies it has established, the lives and rights of its citizens and the principles upon which its government is founded.

"For these reasons we are of the opinion that there should be no suspension of the present building program of the Navy, which, as at present laid out, is, at the most, only designed to place us on a footing of equality with any other power upon the sea."

The report expressed approval and endorsement of the Navy General Board's summary of the situation leading to the conclusion that the capital ship remains the strongest naval unit. It recommended, however, scientific study and development of the submarine, aircraft and high explosives.

A naval power armed with these devices but lacking in battleships and battle cruisers, opposed to a rival power with all auxiliaries and also heavy ships, would be at the mercy of the enemy, the report said.

"The rival forces of light craft," it said, "whether on or below the surface or in the air, would neutralize each other, leaving the power which possessed heavy ships, armed with great guns, in undisputed control of the sea."

Other powers have not abandoned the major ship, said the report, and are proceeding with extended programs of battleship construction.

AGREEMENT ON COLD STORAGE.

Measure Makes 12 Months Limit On Most Foods.

Washington.—An agreement on the bill for Government regulation of cold storage has been reached by Senate and House conferees. The measure as approved provides that food products, except fruits, vegetables and eggs, held in cold storage more than 12 months shall not be sold. Frozen eggs could be held 18 months if approved by the Department of Agriculture.

JAPS FOR BIG NAVY.

House Of Representatives Votes Against Curtailment.

Tokio.—The House of Representatives rejected by a vote of 38 to 285 a resolution offered by Yukio Ozaki, former leader of the Kensei-Kai or opposition party, proposing a curtailment of naval armaments. The entire Kokumin-To (Nationalist) party and some independents favored the resolution, but the government Seiyu-Kai and the Kensei-Kai party opposed it.

TRANSHIPMENT OF LIQUOR ILLEGAL

Officials Say Decision Will Cut Off Supply

HELPS LAW ENFORCEMENT

New Problems Are Raised—Decision's Effect On Ships Flying American Flag Sailing Between Foreign Ports.

Washington.—Trans-shipment of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes from one foreign country to another through the United States is prohibited by the National Prohibition Act, according to an opinion of Acting Attorney General Nebeker made public.

The opinion was in reply to an inquiry of the Treasury Department as to whether the prohibition laws affect the provisions of the customs laws, which permit all merchandise arriving at any port and destined for a foreign country to be conveyed through this country without payment of duties.

"The national prohibition act," Mr. Nebeker declared, "applies to all the territory of the United States that is not otherwise excepted from its operation and extends to all waters within its territorial limits, including a marine league from the shore. Within these waters the manufacture, sale, transportation, possession, etc., is prohibited.

Transportation of liquor through the Panama Canal and on the Panama Railroad, the Acting Attorney General said, was expressly excepted by Congress from the terms of the prohibition act.

Both transportation and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, Mr. Nebeker continued, are prohibited except as authorized, regardless of the place where they are intended to be consumed. The prohibition act, therefore, he concluded, "prohibits 'in transit' shipments of such liquors touching at the ports of or moving through the United States, though same originate in and are destined to foreign countries."

New customs regulations will be drafted in accordance with the opinion, customs officials said tonight, as soon as study of the Acting Attorney General's interpretation of the law is completed. Strictly construed, they added, the opinion blockades American ports to ships with liquor aboard as well as prohibiting trans-shipments.

Violation of the law, officials said, would render such liquor subject to seizure. However, it was suggested that the practice of sealing up while in port the liquor aboard foreign ships intended for the use of the crew might be extended to a cargo of liquor on a vessel merely putting in at an American port on a voyage between foreign ports.

Shipments of liquor to this country consigned to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations, nevertheless, officials asserted, would not be interferred with by the customs officers. That question, they declared, had been definitely settled by the application of the provisions of the law which penalizes interference with diplomatic representatives.

10 "DRY" AGENTS IN GRAFT NET.

Chief Of Buffalo District And Nine Assistants Suspended.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Chief Prohibition Enforcement Agent Edwin Waters and nine of his assistants were suspended by State Prohibition Director Chapin as the result of charges made by Agent John T. Shannon that the local enforcement office was corrupt and filled with grafting operatives; that Chief Waters himself was the holder of the bag and, on the side, furnished lawbreaking saloonkeepers with liquor.

The suspended men were told by Chapin that they would be given all the opportunity they desired to obtain affidavits and other evidence to clear themselves of the charge.

WILL NOT SANCTION LOANS.

U. S. Withholds Approval Pending Recognition Of Obregon.

Washington.—Government approval of any plans to obtain capital in the United States for rehabilitation of Mexico is being withheld pending recognition of the Obregon Government. This was learned in connection with the receipt by the State Department of a communication from the American section, international committee of bankers, asking for such suggestions as might be helpful.

ROBINS APPEAR IN W. VA.

Back Up Groundhog's Prophecy Of Early Spring.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—The groundhog's weather forecast, February 2 in this section, when he came out of his hole and capered around all day, was backed up by Ernest A. Rider, insurance agent of the city, who reported the arrival of two red-breasted robins in trees on the lawn of R. T. Lowdes' residence.

EX-KAISERIN SINKING.

Doorn, Holland.—Former Empress Augusta Victoria, of Germany, is suffering periods of depression and shows great restlessness, says a bulletin issued at the House of Doorn, the home of the former Emperor and Empress. These are said to be the most remarkable symptoms shown by the patient, but the bulletin adds that her general condition is one of painful suffering, with a continual slow decline, which is invariably serious.

ALLIGATOR AS NEXT WHITE HOUSE PET.

Washington.—A Florida alligator with a six-foot smile, more or less, is to succeed as White House pet President Taft's famous cow, Pauline; the pony that rode in an elevator in President Roosevelt's administration, and, more recently, President Wilson's flock of lawn mowing sheep. Senator Trammell carried word to White House offices that President-elect Harding had already accepted "a fair sized 'gator" from Henry M. Bennett, of Jacksonville.

NITROGLYCERIN KILLS EIGHT

Boys Fish Can From Creek and One Uses Ax on It

BIG EXPLOSION FOLLOWS

Container Thought To Have Floated Down From Magazine Upstream —Blast 75 Feet From School.

Lawrenceville, Ill.—Eight persons are dead and another probably fatally injured as the result of the explosion of a can of nitroglycerin at Cross Roads School, two miles west of here, shortly after noon.

The dead are Emmett Bunyan, 30 years old, the teacher, and seven pupils at the school. A brother of one of the victims is expected to die.

Several other children received minor injuries in the explosion, which occurred when one of the boys attempted to cut the top from the can with an ax.

Bunyan and five of the boys were killed instantly, and the other two died several hours afterward. The injured were taken to their homes and to hospitals in Vincennes, Ind.

Those whose injuries were slight were the victims of flying glass, every window in the schoolhouse, a one-story frame structure, being broken by the explosion. The structure was otherwise undamaged.

The explosion was plainly heard in Lawrenceville and persons hurrying toward the schoolhouse were met by children rushing screaming from the scene.

Neighbors living near by were the first to reach the school and calls were immediately sent to Vincennes for ambulances to take the victims to hospitals for medical attention.

The explosion occurred about 75 feet away from the schoolhouse. All of those killed were grouped about the can and the rest of the pupils were either in the school or playing in the yard behind it.

The authorities were told that the boys, who were at play, had fished the can from a creek running by the school yard. It is believed that the container had floated down from a nitro-glycerin magazine about three-quarters of a mile away.

All the pupils who were killed were the children of farmers and oil men residing in the vicinity of Lawrenceville. Bunyan lived in the country near here.

HALT TO RECRUITING ORDERED.

War Secretary Complies With Congress' Request.

Washington.—Complete cessation of army recruiting was ordered by Secretary Baker in accordance with the direction of Congress, as embodied in a joint resolution passed over the veto of President Wilson. The War Secretary acted to stop recruiting through orders sent all recruiting offices within a few hours after Congress had completed adoption of the resolution which directs cessation of all recruiting until the army is reduced to 175,000 men.

SEIZE 10,000 BOGUS STAMPS.

Secret Service Men After Gang Of Counterfeiters.

Washington.—War has been declared against liquor stamp counterfeiters. Chief Moran of the Federal Secret Service announced, in connection with reports on a raid in Boston in which 10,000 bogus stamps were seized and Alphonso de Santis and Joanas Hecht arrested. The Government is determined to break up the business, he said, because of the danger to the public in supposedly lawfully bonded liquors offered for sale under fraudulent stamps.

NAMED BY PRESIDENT.

Melvin H. Coulston As Commissioner Of Patents.

Washington. — President Wilson sent to the Senate the nomination of Melvin H. Coulston, of New York, to be Commissioner of Patents. Coulston is now first assistant commissioner of patents. He also nominated Spicer Edward Burroughs, registrar of the Land Office. Reappointments of Major Generals George O. Squier, to be chief signal officer, and John L. Chamberlain, to be inspector general for another four years, also were transmitted.

MISTRIAL IN LYNCHING CASE.

Alabama Jury Discharged After Being Out 38 Hours.

Hamilton, Ala.—A mistrial was declared in the case of Sergt. Robert J. Lancaster, Alabama National Guardsman, indicted in connection with the lynching of William Baird, a miner, near Jasper, on January 13. The jury had been out 38 hours when the foreman reported an agreement on a verdict was impossible and Judge Gowel discharged the jury.

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings In Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Bristol.—A new industry, a milk-feeding poultry plant, will locate here in the near future, according to an announcement made by the local Chamber of Commerce.

Danville.—Contracts for $130,000 worth of road work have been let in North Carolina for the improvement of sixteen miles of highway connecting Yanceyville with Danville and fifty men, with as many mules, are already hard at work.

Danville.—The $4,000,000 concrete cotton mill, which has been in course of construction for the past year, has been turned over to the Riverside and Dan River Corporation as complete so far as the builders are concerned. Three thousand looms have already been placed in the mill and 2,000 additional remain to be installed.

Charlottesville.—Miss C. Ell Wills, daughter of the late Dr. Fred M. Wills, for years a leading druggist of this city, has filed application for the office of division superintendent of schools in Albemarle county. It is understood that the incumbent, A. L. Bennett, is a candidate for reappointment, and an interesting contest will likely ensue.

Norfolk.—When Ex-Private Samuel Berman several weeks ago paid a $10 fine for publicly thrashing Ex-Captain B. B. Fink, Jr., for alleged mistreatment while both were stationed at Camp Lee during the World War, he announced that "it was worth $1,000." Captain Fink has instituted civil suit for $10,000.

Staunton.—Colonel James S. Browning, of Pocahontas, "independent candidate for Governor of Virginia," was committed to the Western State Hospital for the Insane. Colonel Browning was brought to the Staunton institution from St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane in Washington, where he was taken following a mixup with Washington police several weeks.

Winchester.—Arrested on a charge of moonshining, David Kidwell and his son, Lem and George Kidwell, and his son-in-law, Hunter Kerns, were held for the grand jury of the Corporation Court. Police who raided the Kidwell home, in a settlement known as Pluck's Alley, say they found a still hidden in a barrel in the elder Kidwell's bedroom, a gallon of "finished" liquor and a barrel of mash.

Norfolk.—Every detective and policeman in Virginia is on the lookout for safe crackers who robbed the bank of Wakegeld and got away with $30,000 in liberty bonds and other securities. Three bloodhounds owned by Hurricane Branch, who has a national reputation for trailing criminals with dogs, are also following the trail of the men.

Lynchburg.—The Council of the city has arranged with Mayo C. Brown for a revision of the city code, which is to be made to conform to the new city charter and the city manager form of government. The last code is dated 1915. The revision also will see many State laws paralleled by ordinances so as to enable the Police Court to work under ordinances instead of the State code.

Lynchburg. — Sales of dark loose leaf tobacco here during the past week aggregated 537,400 pounds, the market being somewhat quiet because of the lack of a warm rain, in which the crop could be handled for marketing. With this condition prevailing the sales will be heavy for several weeks. Wrappers sold high, some up to $60, while other good grades were in demand and the average price was the highest of the season.

Danville.—A resolution recommending that steps be taken to prevent stories of sensational happenings in Danville being sent to out-of-town papers was presented to the Chamber of Commerce by the woman's committee at a meeting of all committees following a buffet supper. The resolution did not include a modus operandi, but was embraced in a series of recommendations made by the various committees and a general outlining of plans during the current year. Complaint on this score was made by the Chamber of Commerce two or three years ago, but without results.

Bristol.—L. P. Summers, of Abingdon, a prominent Republican leader in Southwestern Virginia, may be appointed Commissioner of International Revenue, at Washington, under the new administration, according to reports current in local Republican circles.

Petersburg.—Four persons were instantly killed at a grade crossing near Wellville, twenty-five miles west of Petersburg, when a Norfolk and Western passenger train struck an automobile in which they were riding.

Louisa.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Trice, about three and a half miles north of here, near Ellisville, was totally destroyed by fire. Very little was saved, either furniture or clothing, and there is said to have been no insurance.

Winchester.—State Senator H. F. Byrd, one of the largest apple growers in the East, has left for Cuba and the South-Atlantic and Gulf States with the intention of enlarging his market connections in those section.

STATE CAPITAL

Governor Appoints 100 Delegates.

Richmond.—One hundred commissions to prominent Virginians in various parts of the State were issued by Colonel B. O. James, Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the order of Governor Westmoreland Davis, to represent the State at the annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress.

Chambers of Commerce in almost every section of Virginia are represented in the list of delegates, which includes Peyton Giles, secretary of the Richmond chamber, and presidents of the chambers of Alexandria, Hopewell, Newport News and Winchester. The convention will be held March 1 to 3, in Washington.

Delegates appointed include:

J. Y. Williams, president of Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria; F. H. LaBaume, secretary and manager of Chamber of Commerce, Charlottesville; Andrew Bell, secretary of Chamber of Commerce, Harrisonburg; I. M. Warren, president of Chamber of Commerce, Hopewell; D. B. Ryland, business manager of Chamber of Commerce, Lynchburg; J. A. Massie, president of Chamber of Commerce, Newport News; W. A. Cox, secretary of Chamber of Commerce, Norfolk; C. F. Stranley, Eggleston; Samuel Bowman, Boone Mill; J. R. Blanton, McDuff; W. S. Mett, Dixondale; A. J. McMath, Onley; H. S. Bowen, Wittens Mill; T. M. Gathright, Covington; C. N. Hoover, New Market; Dr. P. Hundley, Center Cross; R. Hutchinson, Oceana; H. H. Blackwell, Wicomico Church; C. H. Kincheloe, Dumfries; F. A. Hill, Rectory; Wister Anderson, Cartersville; C. J. Schuster, Spring Grove; H. H. Carroll, Waverly; R. Lee Chambliss, Lawrenceville; John E. Walker, Salem; Bruce Bowe, Richmond; George W. Barbour, Somerset; J. Clifton Miller, Brandy Station; W. J. Crank, Louisa; James T. Rutherfoord, Rock Castle; J. L. Vaughan, Shawsville; James L. Phillips, Linden; Colonel T. Gilbert, Roanoke; W. W. Barnes, Amelia; Charles Macgill, Pulaski; Langhorne Putney, Dumbarton; E. B. Craddock, Cluster Springs; Fred Driver, Waynesboro; Dr. Ashby Turner, Harrisonburg; I. B. Bryant, Independence; J. R. Horsley, Stapleton; J. C. Curtis, Denbigh; W. M. Martin, Chamber of Commerce, Petersburg; T. Peyton Giles, Chamber of Commerce, Richmond; John Wood, secretary of Association of Commerce, Roanoke; Hunter H. McGuire, president of Chamber of Commerce, Winchester; J. B. Debnam, secretary of Chamber of Commerce, Fredericksburg; Benjamin Speigle, Church Street, Norfolk; C. H. Shipman, Leesburg; John J. Miller, State Senator, Washington; W. S. Embrey, Jr., Fredericksburg; J. V. Martindale, Sweet Briar; Dr. F. F. Davis, Sassafras; E. H. Rowe, Archilles; Alfred Purcell, Norfolk; George T. Bridgeforth, Kenbridge; C. W. DeShazo, Martinsville; Allen Smith, Dogue; Dr. G. W. Beale, Hague; W. L. Foy, Ashland; J. D. Webb, Disputanta; D. H. Norman, Chatham; R. H. Lee, Hampton; H. L. Petty, Union Level; Robert S. Carr, Pennington Gap; E. W. Jones, Woodlawn; Paul McElroy, Hicks Wharf; George H. Kent, Kent's Store; B. C. Garrett, King Williams; J. William Chowning, Bertrand; Robert T. Rives, McKenney; A. Dickerson, Massaponax; A. G. Garrett, Jr., Buckingham; A. R. Holliday, Warminster; W. C. Slate, South Boston; J. P. Alexander, Fairfield; J. W. Gawthon, Evergreen; S. C. Freeman, Oak Ridge; Howard M. Taylor, Hanover; A. P. Rowe, Fredericksburg; Thomas P. Jeffress, Drewrys Bluff; Dr. T. S. Hening, Jefferson; A. G. Burnett, Charlottesville; John W. Chalkley, Big Stone Gap; J. Townsend Burwell, Millwood; C. J. Jehne, C. & O., Richmond; Lynn Copenhaver, Marion; S. M. Slausson, Williamsburg; Mitchell Harrison, Nokesville; M. M. Jarman, Elkton; T. U. Dudley, Middleburg; J. N. Ranes, La Crosse; J. O. Cather, Winchester; C. N. Huff, Troutville; J. A. Nolen, Buffalo Ridge; M. L. Faison, Sebrell; C. A. Truslow, Flamouth; S. E. Stafford, Trigg; Colonel Carroll Menefee, Sperville.

Hall Again To Be Tried.

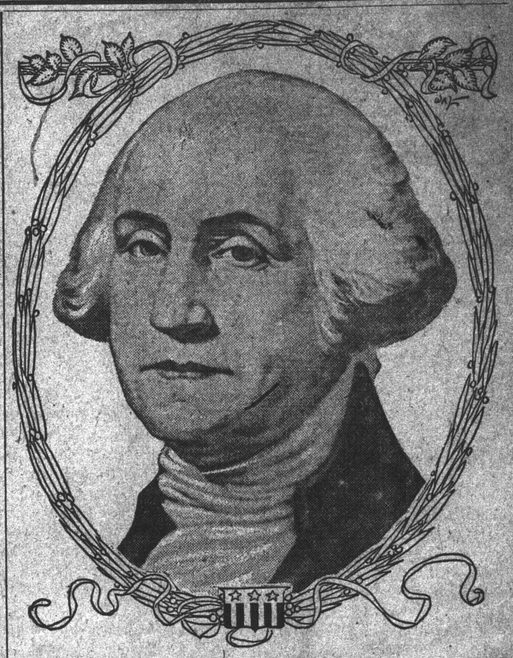
For what is believed to be the last time W. C. Hall, formerly a State prohibition agent, will be tried at this term of court at Manassas on the charge of murdering Raymond Shackelford and Lawrence Hudson, on the Valley Turnpike, two years ago. Twice juries have disagreed and the case has gone over, but it is declared that some disposition of the case will be made at this term of court or it will be thrown out.

Candidates For State's Attorney.

Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., member of the naval flying corps during the World War and now associated in the practice of law with Smith & Gordon, made formal announcement of his candidacy for Commonwealth's Attorney of Richmond, subject to Democratic primary, in August. Simultaneously with this announcement came one from Albert O. Boschen, member of the House of Delegates, that he had decided definitely to make the race.

Would Build Memorial.

Patriotic societies in Virginia have inaugurated a movement to build a suitable monument to the memory of George Wythe, great lawyer and first professor of law in the United States, whose grave in old St. John's churchyard is unmarked and almost forgotten. Among his pupils may be mentioned Jefferson, Monroe, Marshall, Edmund Randolph and Bishop Madison. The monument would mark his grave.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

"First in war and first in peace"—
With love we speak of him again
Whose praises with the years increase—
"And first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Remarkable Honors Paid Washington on His Inaugural Trip

At the time he was unanimously elected President, Washington was the idol of his country, and his name and fame were known to the entire civilized world. His trip from his beautiful home on the Potomac was interrupted by receptions, fetes, addresses and dinners. Every person who was able to reach the roads along which he was to pass, or the cities selected as stations on his slow journey northward, joined the throngs that made his trip the most triumphal procession this continent had witnessed. To those thousands who lined the roads from Virginia to New York, the great, serious figure of the "Father of his Country" was the center of all their national hopes.

On April 6, 1789, both houses of congress met in New York city, at the time the capital, and elected George Washington President of the United States. No other name had been proposed. For Vice President there were eleven nominations. John Adams receiving the highest vote—

Old City Tavern, Philadelphia.

thirty-four—was announced elected. Washington received sixty-nine votes. As soon as it could be arranged, Charles Thomson, secretary of congress, was dispatched to Mount Vernon to apprise General Washington of his election. Thomson, who had been secretary of the continental congress, reached Washington's home on April 14, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning. The master of Mount Vernon was making his usual tour of his farms and Mrs. Washington entertained the messenger of the congress.

Before sunrise on the morning of April 16 a messenger had come from Alexandria with an invitation to a public dinner there, and in his diary for the day Washington wrote:

"About 10 o'clock I bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life, and to domestic felicity, and with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express, set out for New York, in company with Mr. Thomson and Colonel Humphreys, with the best disposition to render service to my country in obedience to its call, but with less hope of answering its expectations."

Of Washington's reception in Philadelphia a chronicler of the day wrote:

"Thousands of freemen, whose hearts burned with patriotic fire, fell into the ranks almost every square we marched, until the column swelled beyond credibility itself and, having conducted the man of our hearts to the City tavern; he was introduced to a very grand and plentiful banquet, which was prepared for him by the citizens. At dinner thirteen patriotic toasts were drank."

The night of the 20th the President spent as the guest of Robert Morris, then one of the senators of Pennsylvania, and better known as the financial genius of the country, having founded its first bank and financed the cause of liberty at a time when the outlook was chilling.

The trip through New Jersey was continued through Princeton, New Brunswick and Elizabeth, where Washington boarded a barge and was rowed to New York. Flags and floral decorations marked each step; everywhere he went Washington heard shouts for a conqueror's ears. He was hailed as a deliverer and acclaimed as a deity, but throughout all the heartfelt adulation paid him by those who almost worshiped him, the greatness of the man was revealed by his artless modesty, his composure and his graceful, tactful acceptance of the honors paid him.

Washington arrived in Elizabeth on April 23, just a week from the day he set out from Mount Vernon. A "propitious gale" was blowing when the party set out across Newark bay for New York. A barge, built for the purpose, and rowed by "twelve old captains of vessels who had retired from business," conveyed the President and party. The oarsmen wore white shirts adorned with ribbons. One after another vessels fell into line behind them and by the time they were nearing the Battery there was a small flotilla. Every ship and sloop bore a holiday appearance save one, a Spanish. It was with some concern the committee noted its solemn aspect. They feared some discourtesy, but, as the barge approached, its captain gave a signal at which flags of all nations were burst into view, and from its battery a salute of thirteen guns was fired.

A large sloop joined the procession off Bedloe's island, and as it neared the barge the party of ladies and gentlemen aboard her sang an "eloquent ode appropriate to the occasion and set to the music of 'God Save the King.'" The wharves from the Battery to Wall street ferry, where the landing was made, were filled with welcoming boats. Boudinot estimated their number as tens of thousands. The ferry stairs were carpeted and the railings covered with crimson hangings. The President, preceded by the committee, was received on the landing by Governor Clinton and some of the foremost citizens. The streets were so blocked with eager citizens that it was half an hour before the committee could fulfill its commission by escorting their eminent charge to the house prepared for his reception.

Keen Eye for Fair Women

In Early Youth Washington Had "Love Affair," and Afterward Was Frequently Smitten.

George Washington, at the age of fourteen years, found delight in the company of Mary Eland of Westmoreland. He called her his "Lowland Beauty," and he thought of her so romantically that he copied into his diary verses that reminded him of her attractions. Then there were a Miss Grimes, a "dear Sally," a Mary Carey, whom he thought of for several years, and a Betsy Fauntleroy, to whose brother he wrote that he hoped to obtain a reversal of her former cruelty.

He fell in love with Mary Philipse, beautiful, fascinating and accomplished, daughter of Hon. Frederick Philipse, speaker of the assembly of New York and owner of a huge estate on the Hudson, where she was born in 1730. She was the sister-in-law of Beverley Robinson, his host, in New York city, and naturally must have been attracted to the somewhat stern and handsome soldier whose fame was so great that older men vied for the privilege of wining and dining him.

But she was apparently not so impressed by him as was he by her. He lingered as long as he could in Robinson's home and then went to Boston. On his return he stopped once more at the Robinson home and only left because duty called him away. Mary Philipse married Robert Morris, and they settled in New York, where Morris was a captain in the British army. The Revolution drove her to England, where she shone in society and lived until 1825, to the age of ninety-five years.

Worthy Desire.

I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain, what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an "honest man."—George Washington.